The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,050.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	68 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHEELER.—June 6th, at Aden, Mr. Thomas Wheelan, Commander ship *Hope*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	22	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

The Steam Ship "LASHKERE," 1300 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickerson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	30 4
„ Kurrachee	5 19	„ Fao	30 [illegible]
„ Guadur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Linga	25 9
„ B. Abbas	11 25	„ B. Abbas	27 11
„ Linga	12 26	„ Muscat	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29		July
„ Fao	16 30	„ Guadur	1 15
	July.	„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0

Free by post ..... Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new Remedies, and it is in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. }

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the Hi.h Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg leave to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris

Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	and	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face	*Hunters.*	*Double cases.*	*Open face*	*Hunters.*	*double cases.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0	13 13 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	
15 15 0	18 18 0		6 6 0	7 7 0	
20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0	45 0 0		33 0 0	35 0 0	
52 0 0	56 0 0		43 0 0	45 0 0	
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0	...	...	5 5 0	...	...
21 0 0	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0	8 8 0		2 2 0	3 3 0	
9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,

58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT:

5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourn Grove, London

Established 1749

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS

OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1868.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 3 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaisnan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Cox Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cheroot Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (23 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with cover, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets of powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douchers, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Dordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £5'0 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—'ASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions

Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Lives is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Laks of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

Motoeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khiujee Thackorsey.
Abdoolla Meeralli.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Cullliandas.
Nassurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopaul Madhowjee.
Motecial Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathooradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jafer Moloodeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhoovundas Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Morwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Moloodeena Veerjee.
Laljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May, 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I intend proposing the following RESOLUTIONS at the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which is to be held on the 20th June next:—

1st. That the paid-up Capital of the Company be 30 lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid-up Shares of Rupees 2,000 each.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators with or without remuneration.

3rd. To appoint a Committee of Shareholders for the formation of the New Mazagon Company.

4th. To dispose of all the outstanding debt due to the Company by Public Auction or otherwise.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

OOMEDRAM KHOOSHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1868.

THE above is published for the information of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 15th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

SYKES AND DWYER

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Views of Bombay, Karlee and Elephanta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES declined from 750 to 735 but soon advanced to 770; New do. declined from 170 to 145, and rose to 170; Bank of Bombay shares advanced from 120 to 130; Colabas declined from 1,200 to 1,170, and close at 1,185; Mazagons close at 775; New Bank of Bombay 17½ premium. Market flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	120 per share
1,000,000	500	500	5 0	Ditto Ditto New ..	17½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	250	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	181½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	65 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	300	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	770 per share
1,680,000	1,000	420	....	New Do.	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Freee Land Co. ..	120 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	775 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p s	Port Canning ..	355
2,130,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1185

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

840,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr sh a
265,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	450 per share
300,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & FoundryCo ..	120 per share
	500	2,000	.....	Union Shipping Co.	
			250	Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits ..	Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents ..	Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
China	60 days' sight ..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills ..	..	6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ..	107
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	114¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	225
Carolas ..	..	230
Mexican Dollars ..	..	229
German Crowns ..	..	210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	..	223
Bar Silver ..	..	106-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	..	10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } .. New ..	230 to 232
Akote ..	
Broach	228 to 230
Dholleras ..	
Bhownuggur }	237 to 239
Veravul	210 to 220
Vingorla	225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	238 to 240
Khandeish .. }	225 to 228
Barsee .. }	
Ready Sales	375 Candies.
For delivery	..
Market dull.	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Paterson, Major, 91st Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.
Wood, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Finch, Captain, R. E., on leave, from England.
Pratt, Lieutenant, 34th Bengal N. I., on leave, from England.
Cabell, Captain, Bengal L. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Leggatt, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Wallace Assistant Surgeon, 3rd D. G., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Robertson, Lieutenant, 3rd D. G., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Ritchie, Captain, R. A., on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Wood, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sholapore.
Marett, Major, R. A., on duty, to Malligaum.
Goodfellow, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Ritchie, Captain, R. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£5 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 19	Beanmaris Castle	Gardiner ..	Annesley Bay.
	Teazer	Grant	Annesley Bay.
	May Blossom ..	.. ..	Annesley Bay.
	Agra	Macaulay ..	Annesley Bay.
	Melmerby	Hughes	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 19	Water Witch ..	Graystone ..	Calcutta.
	Beecheridass Amboidass ..	———	Liverpool.

The ship *Mohideen Boz*, Nacoda, to Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Douglas*, to Hongkong.
Ship *Dundee*, to Liverpool.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—As the business hitherto carried on by us at No. 12 Meadow Street, Bombay, is now being wound up, all Creditors of the Firm and all Debtors thereto are requested to forward their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, and pay their Debts respectively to MR. THOMAS RANDALL, at his Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days hereafter.

WALTER & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING GHAMPS in DWARF WALLS of the two temporary BARRACKS at COLABA will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Pendalls, on the Esplanade, up to WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, till 5 P.M.

Further particulars regarding plans, specifications, quantities, &c., connected with the above work can be learnt on personal application at the Office, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence's Office, 19th June 1868.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMJEE WAGOJEE GOLAY and LUXUMON RAMJEE GOLAY have contracted to mortgage to LOWJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA a piece of FAZENDAREE GROUND, with a house standing thereon, situated at Byculla, New Foras Road, outside the Fort, belonging to them, admeasuring 205 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 99, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Sawjee Ragowjee, on or towards the south by the public road called Byculla Foras Road, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora DeRozario, and on or towards the west by a public passage. Also another piece of vacant FAZENDAREE GROUND, at the same place, admeasuring 866 square yards, and bounded as follows :—on the east, west, north and south by public passages. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise upon the above Properties are required to signify same to MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his Office, in No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof.—Dated this 16th day of June 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 27th day of June, instant, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution :—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by adding after Section 19 of the said Articles the following Section :—"The Board of Directors shall have full power and authority to buy, sell, take on lease, or lease land or buildings in Bombay for the purposes of the Company; and also to mortgage and pledge all or any of the land, buildings, and property of the Company, or otherwise to raise money for the purposes of the Company in such manner and at such interest as they may deem expedient for the benefit of the Company, or otherwise, as occasion shall require; and also to enter into and execute all such proper Deeds, Covenants, and Assurances under the common seal of the Company as may be necessary for effectuating all or any of the purposes aforesaid."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 19th June 1868.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT A CONSIGNMENT OF

		Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
No. 1 Cheroots	per thousand	90 0	100 0
No. 1 Cigars	,, ,,	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots	,, ,,	45 0	50 0
No. 2 Cigars	,, ,,	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	,, ,,	36 0	40 0

of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by

COMPETENT CONNOISSEURS

to be the

FINEST IMPORTED.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., LD.

RATS & MICE

Traps of Galvanised Iron Wire
of improved Patterns
at Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 5.
TREACHER & Co., LD.

BATH SOAP,

(MacDougall's Patent)

By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the

PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,

Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash.	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
Do.	0-12	1-0
In Boxes of 3 tablets.	1- 4	1-8
In tablets each.	0- 7	0-3

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

Bombay and Poona.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,023 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
,, ,, 1861, 1862, 1863— £147,000
,, ,, 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John B. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.

General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medical Referee,—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Half-yearly	Age next Birthday.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Half-yearly.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	84 8 0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	42 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LILE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium

G. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Lessees, Government Ice House, regret that owing to the unprecedented demand for ICE during the past two months, they are unable to meet the requirements of their Constituents pending arrival Ship "EDDYSTONE."

Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th June 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF CAPE HORSES.—To close the account the undersigned will put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Commission Stables, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at half past 3 o'clock, the remaining CAPE HORSES; amongst which are some well-matched pairs and good Saddle Horses.

A few AUSTRALIAN and ARAB HORSES will also be sold.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY becomes due on 1st proximo, at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1868.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES, and ACT XXVIII. of 1865.—The FINAL ACCOUNT, VOUCHERS, &c., of the liquidation of the above Estate have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court, where they can be examined by Creditors on application.

W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY the 24th June, instant, a DIVIDEND, at and after the rate of EIGHT per CENT. per ANNUM, for the year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager.

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Steaming Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, will on and after the 30th of June be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 3d. a week, post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL," through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

NOW READY.

THE
SECOND EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS :—

AP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Claesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 23rd at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet.*
OVERLAND MAIL,	June 23rd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	..	..	..
China Mail	June 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	..	..	..
Penang	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	July 10th.	..	..
Cape of Good Hope ..	..	..	..
Natal	..	..	..
Reunion	..	..	..
St. Helena	..	..	..
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	..	..	..
Busorah	..	..	..
Bagdad	..	..	..
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	..	..
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday	June 23	Tuesday	Sept. 29
,,	,, 30	,,	October 6
,,	July 7	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 21	Saturday	,, 31
,,	,, 28	,,	Nov. 7
,,	August 4	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 25	,,	Dec. 5
Tuesday	Sept. 1	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 22		

CHINA MAILS.

June	26	October	2
July	10	,,	18
,,	24	,,	30
August	7	November	13
,,	21	,,	27
September	4	December	11
September	18	,,	25

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

WHEN our London correspondent a few weeks ago took the *Pall Mall Gazette* to task for attempting to moderate the jubilation into which England was on the eve of breaking out at the success of the operations of the expeditionary force before Magdala, our correspondent, we think, misjudged the intentions of the *Pall Mall* organ and overlooked the attitude which that journal has maintained since the hour when it came into being, with reference to the military efficiency of Great Britain. The expedition had come to a sudden and unlooked for close, the British tax-payer saw a speedy end to the infliction of an increased income tax, and the crowning triumph of all was the release, unharmed, of every European captive held by Theodorus. With these unanticipated results, there was danger lest the feelings of the nation should carry it into a somewhat extravagant estimate of the military value of the expedition as a test of the military prowess of England, when compared with that of her continental neighbours; and the *Pall Mall Gazette* wisely reminded the English people (though not in the same words) that they had been operating against a savage king, in whose country there was scarcely a respectable fire-arm; that they had marched from one end of his dominions to the other without meeting a foe; and that, even estimating the expedition at its highest military value, we were still a whole world behind the European powers in military efficiency, and should remedy that fact very promptly and vigorously. If the more sober-minded of the community had reverted to the blundering at the outset of the expedition, and if the public, when the *Pall Mall Gazette* wrote, had known of the blunders of Colonel Phayre and of the officer who, in leading on his men to storm "the strongest fortress in the world," forgot the powder necessary to blow in the gate, their extravagant pride would have spontaneously moderated itself, and they would have been compelled to acknowledge, with burning shame, that Colonel Phayre's blunder almost cost us the most humiliating disaster that could have befallen a British army, and that the omission of the officer to carry the powder to the gates of Magdala must have caused scorn ridicule, and peals of laughter, in every royal palace and military *bureau* in Europe. In a military point of view, there is not much to be proud of in this whole Abyssinian affair, except the endurance and the glorious spirit which animated the army from its Commander-in-Chief downwards. We began it with blunders almost imperilling the expedition, for which we have to thank Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellis, who, unfortunately, were vain enough to imagine that they understood more about military business than Sir Robert Napier, and over-ruled the judgment of that distinguished officer in the most vital part of the expedition. Of this we trust we shall hear more in Parliament, and we hope the result will be to put an end to the intermeddling of *doctrinaire* civilians in military matters in which their opinion can be nothing but mere pedantry and pretention, since they really know nothing whatever about them. We ended the expedition also with blunders, for, owing to Colonel Phayre's mistake, we were forced into in engagement against the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, and were only victorious in consequence of the superiority of our weapons, mode of warfare, and men. Thirdly, had even a handful of Theodore's army followed him into Magdala, the party of Engineers and the 33rd Regiment who stood hemmed up, and "huddled helplessly" in the narrow pathway in front of the gate for half an hour, would have been mown down to a man, and the indignation of Britain would have known no bounds. It does not matter in the present enquiry that in the fight in Arogee Valley and the storming of the fortress we were successful; the victory on Arogee was not won because Colonel Phayre blundered, but in spite of it; nor was the fortress successfully stormed because Major Pritchard (if he was the officer responsible) forgot the powder to blow in the gate, but in spite of that also. That a blunder was committed on Arogee, which forced the Commander-in-Chief into an engagement, there is no room whatever left for doubt. That the powder was forgotton there is also as little room for doubt, and these two exhibitions of paramount stupidity ought to moderate our excitement. The men had been marched ten miles, almost without food, on the day of the battle of Arogee, and late in the afternoon, about four o'clock, when they intended to have encamped, they found themselves so close upon the enemy's position, that they were not only within the range of his guns, but the portion of the one brigade which had crossed the Bashilo succeeded with difficulty in getting into position in time to receive their Abyssinian assailants. It does not stand to reason that it could be Sir Robert Napier's intention to engage Theodorus's troops with men hungry and exhausted by their weary march for full ten miles across the river and rugged highlands beyond; and at any rate the case is not one in which a Commander, after a long and tiresome march, comes upon an enemy so unprepared, or so falsely placed, that he resolves, on the spur of the moment, to take him in his unpreparedness, trusting to the valour and endurance of his own troops. Nor can one conceive that it was Sir Robert Napier's intention to send a storming party to the gate of a fortress without powder; and successful though the result be, it is, so far as these two engagements are concerned, one of sheer good luck, brought about, not so much by the mettle of the British army (which we may here observe is undoubted), as by the inferiority of their Abyssinian foe. The *Times'* correspondent remarks that had the Abyssinians been Europeans the mountain battery would have been captured "ten times over," and this is a circumstance which, as we have said, we have no reason to be particularly proud of. A German military correspondent of a German journal calls the attention of his countrymen to the omission of the storming party to carry powder. He says: "The 'storming companies,' as "they triumphantly called themselves, began to "advance. The gate, about five feet wide, was "not penetrated by our fire, and there was no "powder to blow it up. A company of soldiers "found an entrance by climbing up the rocks on "the right, while others tried to get over the "hedges with ladders. The brave defenders of "the gate were shot down by the troops as they "climbed over, and the gate was then opened "from the inside."

So then, these two blunders were committed, and that they did not result in the capture of the mountain battery or the annihilation of the 33rd Regiment during the anxious half hour it stood not knowing what to do at the gate of Magdala, we have to thank neither Colonel Phayre nor the officer responsible for seeing that the storming party was fully equipped for its work. To these add the frightful breakdown in the transport train, in consequence of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald imagining that he was born to be a military administrator. Again, the resolve of Theodore to stand and fight was not brought about by British military skill. Nor was the surrender of the prisoners. Call it luck, call it Providence, call it anything, it was not British military skill which prevented Theodorus from murdering them. By all means let us be gratified at the success of the expedition, but luck has an immense deal to do with that success, and because by the aid of this luck it was short, dramatic, and sharp, do not let us imagine that we have done a great military achievement which will awe our continental neighbours into respect for our prowess. The expedition was extremely wonderful from a Shoho's, or Abyssinian's point of view; but there was nothing wonderful about it to a Frenchman or a Prussian. The laying of a railway to Koomaylee was nothing to them; Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's transport train was no doubt a novelty in its way, and would probably amuse and astonish them, to the disparagement and detriment of Britain; we believe they had also seen tame elephants and breech-loaders, and they did not need to go to Abyssinia to learn that English soldiers can fight. The two facts which the expedition has taught the nations of the continent, are that England will fight when her honour or interests are involved, and that she can raise an army and operate from her Asiatic side. But the fact remains patent as ever to the whole of Europe, that, in a purely European question, fine as her army—what there is of it—may be, she has not a hundred thousand men to oppose to the vast levies, numbering ten or twelve times as many, of the military monarchies of the continent.

WE learn by the mail steamer that it was expected Sir Robert Napier would go direct to England, though he had not yet left; and that all the troops, &c., were likely to be away from Annesley Bay by the 17th instant.

WE extract the following from a private letter from a gentleman on board the *Queen*, which arrived at Suez on the 6th instant :—

"This vessel is totally unadapted for the Red Sea. It is sufficient to say she was built for the traffic between Liverpool and New York. To dress in the cabins is impossible. Fancy, in a steamer not far short of 4,000 tons, not one bath! All they can do for us is arranging a sort of shower-bath through the upper deck on to the next, and they put up a sail while you are undergoing your ablutions, but going in and coming out you are all exposed to the air. It is beastly uncomfortable, not to say anything of the indelicacy. The table is infamous; that may be forgiving so long as Annesley Bay; and the attendance is wholly insufficient. There are altogether 45 or 46 cabin passengers sitting down to dinner. She has a filthy bottom and steams seven knots at the outside. A slight northerly breeze enables us to exist, but it is heaven compared to Zoolla and Annesley Bay. The regiment (33rd) altogether is very healthy, and the poor fellows are thoroughly enjoying their rest from marching, &c. There are no sick amongst them. We reached Suez at 8 o'clock this morning. The 33rd Regiment go on by this evening's train clean through to Alexandria."

THE *Madras Athenæum* take us to task for having called it, in alluding to an article it published, "an advocate" of King Theodore. We did not say that our sober contemporary had formed a favourable opinion of the Negoos, but we referred to his contention that after the sole "object," or what he considered the "sole object," of the expedition had been attained, or in other words after the captives had been released, Sir Robert Napier should have marched back with them, without spending another thought on the man who had held them so long imprisoned, —and if this was not an advocacy of Theodore it was at all events an advocacy of a very mild treatment of him, which amounts pretty much to the same thing. Our contemporary is determined that we shall not misunderstand his opinion of that interesting African potentate's peculiar traits of character, and he accordingly informs us that he considers him to have been "one of the most ferocious and bloody tyrants that ever afflicted mankind." Whatever his real character was, it became imperative to teach him, and to teach others like him, that British consuls and envoys must not be the victims of a despot's caprice, and this lesson would have been taught in a ridiculously ineffective manner had Sir Robert Napier failed to follow up the release of the prisoners by the capture of Magdala.

THE Viceregal Council met at Simla both on the 3rd and 10th June, but on neither occasion was there any business transacted—for want of a quorum we suppose.

THE cash-balance in the Government Treasury of Bombay at the end of April 1868 was Rupees 1,93,07,606; at the same period in 1867

lines), and if, as Mr. Fleming admitted, there is little or no risk that the cable would not be worked at a profit, surely the cost is not so terrible that the merchants of England should shrink from incurring it? If on the other hand the chief thing to be considered is the material advantage of having a line of telegraph to India free from the interference of foreign powers and always under the control of the Imperial Government, why should such a line be placed in the hands of a private company? There is nothing to be gained by subsidising a company, when Government could with perfect ease raise the money required itself at a lower rate of interest than the company requires, and have the additional security of knowing that the line was not managed by men whose first interest would be to make a large profit and only their second to serve the Government. The correspondence laid before Parliament shows that this is the view taken by the Government of India; and even Major Champain, Assistant Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, though in his excessive zeal for the Persian Gulf line he disputes the statement, as to the correctness of which he certainly is no judge, that the proposed cable would be commercially profitable, yet owns that "viewed as an imperial undertaking, the capital to be sunk might not be considered out of proportion to the advantages to be anticipated." The men most competent to form an opinion on such a subject believe the project to be commercially sound; but the political uses of the line from Falmouth to Alexandria and Suez to Bombay would be of such overwhelming importance that Government should spare no expense to construct and keep such a line in its own hands; and nothing was more disappointing to me in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech than the indifferent way in which he spoke of leaving this work to be undertaken by private enterprize. Telegraphs are as necessary instruments of modern warfare as breech-loaders or iron-clads; and not only for the purpose of keeping up our communications with India, but also for strengthening the defences of such outposts of the empire as Malta and Gibraltar and enabling us at any time to concentrate our forces and carry on a combined plan of operations in a maritime war, the money that a sub-marine cable would cost would be a most prudent and useful investment. It is no exaggeration to say that such a cable would be a more efficient protection to the English fortified places in the Mediterranean than any number of Gibraltar shields. Some of the opponents of the Red Sea scheme contend that even a sub-marine cable by their route would be insecure, on account of the necessary break through Egypt; and Major Champain, in particular, asserts that "in time of war communications through Egypt could be *prevented* by any power that chose to bribe an Arab or Egyptian." But the Major has surely forgotten that it only takes twelve hours to send a message *by train* from Suez to Alexandria, so that the cutting of the wires on the Isthmus would not cause at the outside a delay of more than half-a-day in the transmission of a message from Bombay to London. No foreign power could indeed seriously disturb our communications by this line except by conquering and holding Egypt, and Egypt is the one vital spot in the world which *all* English politicians, Lord Stanley as well as Lord Russell, are agreed in thinking that England cannot permit any foreign power to hold. So long, too, as we preserve our supremacy at sea, it is obvious that no foreign power could keep possession of Egypt against our will, and if our maritime supremacy goes our Indian empire goes with it, so that it is unnecessary, in that contingency, to make provision for keeping up telegraphic communications between England and India. So long, then, as we keep our place among nations, the line through Egypt would be absolutely safe in time of peace with the consent of the Egyptian Government, or in time of war by virtue of our superior force. But as to the long overland routes through Turkey and Persia and Russia, England could only hope to maintain an unbroken line of telegraph to the Persian Gulf by seizing and occupying the whole country from Trebizonde to Bussorah, and our army is hardly large enough yet for such an enterprize, whatever it may be when the next generation have reformed it on a democratic model and enforced the conscription on all subjects of the British Crown.

The Persian Gulf cable has been repaired just in time to convey to you the news always so anxiously looked for wherever the English language is spoken and English betting men do congregate—of the result of the Derby. This is called (by courtesy) a "political" letter; but the whole political world has been at Epsom this week, so it is quite in order that I should have been there too. It was difficult for any man last Wednesday to resist the temptation of going to the Derby. I never knew a more glorious day—warm and bright and clear, yet with the hot air tempered by a fresh cool breeze. It seemed hardly a sin to think for that time that the mere animal pleasure of existence was alone worth living for. There is no other people in the world which enjoys holiday making with half the zest and good humour of an English crowd; and every year the taste for such national festivals as the Boat Race, the Volunteer Review, and the Derby grows keener and becomes more widely diffused. More refined amusements might perhaps be found for the multitude; if they were to spend the Derby day at the British Museum, for instance, they might do more to improve their minds and enlarge their intellects than they can possibly accomplish by playing at Aunt Sally on the Downs, or watching, with straining eyes and beating hearts, the rush of *Blue Gown* past the winning post. But what would you have? Ordinary human beings cannot be at all times rational and intellectual: if they were, what would be the use of the daily newspapers? So all day long there was mirth and revelry at Epsom; and even the careworn gamblers who were there on business seemed unable wholly to resist the genial influences of the day. It is common talk that the result of the race this year has given a death-blow to the Marquis of Hastings's hopes of recovering the great fortune he gambled away so heedlessly. Fortune never smiles kindly on men who woo her, as the Marquis did, as if she must be won,—as if she could not but give good luck to-day to compensate for the bad luck of yesterday. It seems to be an almost inevitable law that the gambler who has once lost more than he can afford to pay, and goes in again to get his revenge, on the desperate chance of clearing off the old score, only plunges himself more deeply into the mire. With which bit of moralizing I will conclude; for all the incidents of the day, and the apposite or far-fetched reflections they suggest, are they not told with a sickening weariness of repetition in the inevitable double-leaded columns of the *Standard* and the *Telegraph*?

The completion of the Fell railway over Mont Cenis shortens by five or six hours the time required for travelling from London to Brindisi; but it is quite clear that the French authorities have both the power and the will to make travelling by this route so disagreeable that it will take a very long time to divert any portion of the Indian traffic from the Marseilles line. The discomfort and privations to which a traveller is exposed on the long railway journey from Brindisi to Paris are so great, that it is but a barren feat to have removed the great physical obstacle which the Alps interposed, while the artificial barriers to communication raised up by stupidity or international jealousy still remains. If the Italian Government wishes to secure a share of the Anglo-Indian traffic, it must first find the means of organizing such a service as will enable passengers to proceed comfortably as well as speedily on their way.

I see that the *Times of India* usually devotes a large space in its *Overland Summary* now to praises of the merits of its own special correspondence from Abyssinia. You do not blow your own trumpet quite so loudly as your neighbour; yet you might perhaps be justified in doing so, for the *Spectator* of last week, a competent and impartial judge, says of you:—

"One good series of letters has indeed appeared, but not in the columns of an English newspaper. The special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, whoever he is,—he writes like an officer of Engineers, has a faculty of artistic topographical description of which Dr. Russell, Mr. E. Dicey, or Mr. Bayard Taylor might be proud, and if the *Times* or the *Standard*, with their ample space, would watch for and reproduce his letter upon Magdala—not yet arrived—they would probably give their readers for the first time a clear idea of the mountain we went so far to climb."

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 29TH MAY.

YESTERDAY morning about 9 o'clock, the P. & O. Company's steamer *Carnatic*, Captain P. B. Jones, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 29th May. The *Carnatic* left Suez at 2 A.M. on June 7th, and arrived at Aden on the 12th at 11-10 A.M., leaving again for Bombay on the 13th at 1-45 A.M. She brings specie to the amount of £125,000, and also the cargoes of the s. s. *Syria* from Southampton, the s. s. *Massilia* from Marseilles, and the s. s. *Dalmatian* from Liverpool. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins and three children, Miss Waneford, and Messrs. H. Kruse J. Eakins, F. Freeborough, Jesse, Condor, D. McKay, and S. Axford.

From Marseilles—Captain Finch.

From Suez.—Messrs. R. Andrews, and Pratt.

From Aden.—Brigadier General Lorenzo, and Lieutenant Colonel Count Mirasol.

The s. s. *China* arrived at Aden on the 12th.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, May* 29.)

Considerable progress has been made with the Scotch Reform Bill. The difficulty raised by the adoption of Mr. Bouverie's amendment has been got over by the acceptance by the Scotch members of a proviso excluding from the franchise persons who do not pay poor-rates. On several other debated points the Government have obtained majorities.

Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill has been read a second time by 312 to 258.

The Ministers are to propose the thanks of Parliament to Sir Robert Napier and his army after the Whitsuntide holidays.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the law of naturalization.

Michael Barrett has been executed at Newgate for the Fenian murders in Clerkenwell.

An influential deputation has waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote on the subject of telegraphic communication between England and the East.

There has been more religious rioting in Lancashire.

Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed a G.C. M.G.

The Derby has been won by Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown; the favourite, Lady Elizabeth, was nowhere.

Her Majesty, on her return from Scotland, is going to give a series of public breakfasts at Buckingham Palace. She will also attend a volunteer review in Windsor Park.

It is stated that the Empress Eugenie is about to visit Iceland.

The Mont Cenis railway is to be opened on June 8. The experimental trains have worked with great success.

The bills relating to civil marriages, primary instruction, and the position of various religious denominations, recently passed by the Austrian Reichsrath have received the assent of the Emperor.

The session of the Customs Parliament has been closed by the King of Prussia.

The young Duke of Brabant, only son of the King of the Belgians, has been seriously ill, but is better.

President Johnson has been acquitted on two more of the articles of impeachment, and the Senate court has adjourned sine die. Mr. Stanton has resigned the Secretaryship of War, and Mr. Johnson has appointed General Thomas to the post ad interim.

Mr. Colfax, the President of the House of Representatives, has been adopted by the Chicago Republican Convention as their candidate for the Vice-presidency.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Mr. Colin Lindsay, Bengal Civil Service; Sir Henry Halford, and Vice-Admiral Scott Hope.

The money market shows increased ease; the tendency of the stock markets is decidedly upwards.

The price of Consols to-day is 95¼ for money, and 94⅞ to 94¾ ex div. for account (June 4).

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1s. 11d.; on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 9d. to 13d.; Surat, 8¾d. to 10d.; Egyptian, 12¼d. to 20d. Total sales, 35,570 bales—5,570 for speculation and export. Imports, 82,287 bales. Market firm.

Cotton Goods at Manchester. Market flat, and business limited.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail, May* 29.)

WE are now again sailing in smooth waters; and it is believed that we shall see no more of those fierce party and personal conflicts which have lately given quite an American tone to our Parliamentary debates. Our leading statesmen seem to have forgotten for a time not only the courtesy due to others, but the respect due to themselves. It is to be hoped, however, that this unseemly cloud has now passed away, and that for the remainder of the session a becoming amount of forbearance and self-restraint will be observable in the conduct of the Opposition; and that both parties will address themselves sedulously to the work of getting through the necessary business of the country, with a view to the earliest possible appeal to the new constituencies. The question raised with respect to certain points of the Scotch Reform Bill, to which we referred in our last, have been amicably adjusted; and last night Government obtained a large majority, over which the Ministerial organs are perfectly jubilant. If they cannot triumph on Irish soil, they may obtain a victory in Scotland. So Mr. Gladstone having carried his Suspensory Bill by a mrjority of a clear half-hundred, it is said that the Ministerial triumph of last night is an adequate set-off against it. "The House of Commons," says the *Standard* of this morning, "yesterday evening arrived, by a very large majority, at a decision more wise, more just, more fraught with hope for the future, with benefit to the country, with advantage to the Constitution, than any that it has given this session. The majority of fifty-nine against Mr. Graham's amendments may be set against the majority of sixty on Mr. Gladstone's anti-Church resolutions, as evidence that some degree of true Constitutional feeling, some courage to make head against democratic passion and prejudic, some loyalty to principle and public duty, may still be found among the Opposition." The question itself voted upon was a question of detail, but it did involve a principle,—that of the representation of minority, whether the vote really expressed the deliberate opinion of the House we do not profess to declare. But the weather is growing, or rather has grown, very hot; there is a break-up, actual or threatened, of the London season; members are becoming very weary of the present state of things—of conclusions where nothing is concluded, of decisions where nothing is decided: and although the Conservative organs still talk of Gladstone and Bright appealing to the baser passions of their party, it is felt that in reality the battle of party is at an end. Everything is progressing smoothly towards the desired event of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, after all requisite constitutional preliminaries have been fulfilled. "Some of the most considerable obstacles," says the *Telegraph* of this morning, "to which Mr. Disraeli has referred are already removed or are in a fair course of removal. The Boundaries Bill is being very actively revised by a select committee. The Scotch Reform Bill has made great progress, and there is ground to hope for similar expedition with the corresponding measure for Ireland. In forwarding these measures the House of Commons has welcomed the offer of the Ministry to facilitate an appeal to the new constituencies. Moreover that proposal has been made, not to Parliament alone, but to the nation. There is no warrant for assuming that the Government will not honourably fulfil their part in the needful work; but it is proportionately desirable that practical men on the Liberal side should concentrate their attention on the subject, with a view to assist in the process of acceleration. To lay the question before a select committee would undoubtedly remove it from the arena of party strife, and would probably enable the leaders to strike out a common ground of action in conquering the undeniable difficulties. The exercise of the greatest and highest of our civil rights, the choice of a new House of Commons, ought not to depend upon the manœuvres of party warfare, or the accidents of popular excitement." Nothing can be more true; and it is satisfactory to think that the feelings thus expressed by a Liberal journalist are echoed from principle—or, perhaps, only under an instinct of self-interest—by a large number of Liberal members. It is not improbable that we shall have a dissolution in the autumn, and an early sitting, perhaps, before Christmas.

THE Fenian prisoner Barrett, sentenced to death for his complicity in the great Clerkenwell outrage, has been hanged at last. Every chance of legal escape was given to him. He was twice respited, in order that inquiries might be made into the alleged *alibi*, but the investigation only showed that there was not a particle of evidence to prove that at the time of the great explosion Barrett was, as declared, at Glasgow. So the law was left to take its course and the wretched man was executed at the Old Bailey. Some apprehensions were entertained that efforts might be made to rescue him at the last and every precaution was taken to prevent such a contingency. But the crowd was very orderly and nothing of a peculiar character distinguished the closing scene of the culprit's career. It is not known whether he has confessed, as any revelations he may have made were made to a Roman Catholic priest under the seal of secrecy. On the whole, it may be said that Fenianism is just now in anything but a flourishing condition. The intense disgust and indignation excited by the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh has given it, for a time at least, the *coup de grace*. At all events, both in England and in Ireland it is quiescent. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland has doubtless done much good, and the promise of "Justice to Ireland" in the shape of the extinction of the Irish Protestant Church Establishment has also had a sedative effect. But these influences of course do not extend beyond the Atlantic. Fenianism is at present rampant in America. Distance from the enemy gives courage; but "hard words break no bones." An immense amount of "tall talk" has been recently going on in America—of which our readers may gather some idea from the summary of it given in a leading article in this morning's *Standard*. Referring to a manifesto put forth by Mr. President ONeill, one of the heads, or the head of the head centres, or generalissimo of the Fenian army, our contemporary tells us that "Mr. O'Neill declares himself willing to 'shed rivers of blood in fair and honourable fight.' *We must do him the justice to admit that he repudiates for himself any idea of using the 'dagger of the assassin;' but on this point it is clear that the President of the Fenian Brotherhood is at issue with a large section of his supporters. For himself, however, he vows that he will take 'revenge, sure and certain, not only for the murders of the Manchester martyrs, but for all the crimes that England has perpetrated upon Ireland for the last 700 years. And as this revenge is to take the form of the ravaging of Canada and the murder of guiltless Canadians, we must perceive that it is a nice distinction which President O'Neill draws between fair and honourable warfare and the dagger of the assassin, and that he has some reason for the warmth with which he repudiated the accusation of over-virtuousness. In conclusion, Mr. O'Neill declares that he is 'ready for the work,' that he 'intends to go on and fight.' He knows they will come to his assistance and 'participate in the glorious work, for which millions yet unborn will bless both you and us; and he winds up with a pious invocation to a just God 'that He will smile upon our efforts and crown them with success." The Pennsylvanian Fenians, replying to the General's appeal, say that the flag of Ireland will "in a short time be unfurled, never to be folded again till an Irish republic is established, and the bloody flag of the oppressor be driven for ever from the land we so dearly love." But very much of this is mere "bunkum," at which we may afford to laugh.

The current week is Epsom Race week. The weather has been marvellously propitious, affording by itf brilliancy and warmth a remarkable contrast to that of last year, when the Derby, it not actually "run in a snowstorm," was prefaced by one, to the immense discomfiture of the thousands who were flocking to the Downs on that miserable May morning. The great sporting event of 1868 is distinguished by the disastrous defeat of the favourite—to the discomfiture of the prophets who, one and all, had named her as the winner. Even for men, who never go to a race and never make a bet, the affairs of the turf have recently possessed considerable interest on account of their effect upon the fortunes of some of our greatest families. For some time, the Marquis of Hastings (once a great historical name) has occupied a prominent and not a very enviable place in the sporting world. Not only had public rumour been very free with his name, but broad statements had been made respecting his liabilities in the racing columns of most of the daily papers, and still more strongly in the recognized sporting prints. It was stated before the race that if the favourite appeared first at the winning-post, the young marquis would win a sum of money more than sufficient to set his affairs straight; but that although his losings would be comparatively small, yet, added to his previous shortcomings, they would plunge him into irretrievable ruin. In these circumstances, he was exhorted to "hedge" largely, so as to be sure of winning in either case; but it was said that he had refused to do so, in full confidence that his mare would win. But we have since been informed by the sporting writers, that Lord Hasting had backed Blue Gown (the winner) for a large sum, and that the gross results of the day's sport will be to land him a winner of some thousands, whilst Sir Joseph Hawley, the owner of the winning horse, is said to have lost by his victory. Such are the mysteries of the turf to the aninitiated—and not altogether, when understood, discreditable mysteries either. The story of Sir Joseph Hawley's losings is honourable to that gentleman. He had entered three or four horses for the Derby, and thinking better of them than of Blue Gown, had backed one or more of the others, and put no money on the actual winner. But his instructions to his jockeys were that the best horse of his stable should win, and the least profitable of the batch to him was landed safely at the winning-post. The extreme fineness of the weather drew unusual crowds to the Downs. Men of all kinds and degrees were there, from the Prince of Wales down to the costermonger; and whilst what are called the "Saturnalia" of the day were not more offensive than usual, the good temper of the multitude was conspicuous. This is assignable for the most part to the fine weather, which imparted something of its geniality to the people. "The merry month of May," so dear to the poets, was said to have dropped out of our calendar; but it has now been restored in 1868, and it is to be hoped that it will stay there. But we have never fine weather here without a complaint of want of rain; and all except those who have last year's hay in store and are calculating on the increased price of the commodity, are trembling for their grass-crops and looking out for watery clouds.

The intelligence from America continues to be favourable to President Johnson. He has been acquitted on two more articles—those relating to the dismissal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas in his place. The immediate result of these votes has been the formal resignation of the one and the official installation of the other. But the intelligence is even more significant. Virtually the impeachment of the American President may now be said to have failed. The managers of this great State prosecution have now broken down, and there is small chance of their recovering themselves. But even the creditable fact of the failure will not remove the stain of the original movement. Nothing more discreditable is on record in all the annals

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
May 20	Camperdown	Toms	Liverpool.
23	Pride of the Port	Jordan	Do.
24	City of Paris	Jack	Do.
26	Caroline Coventry	Jones	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
May 19	Rock Light	Walland	Liverpool.
	Nancy	Rousseau	Bordeaux.
20	Mistress of the Seas		Cardiff.
	Rutlandshire	Chivers	Liverpool.
	Giant's Causeway	Kinning	Do.
21	Hiparchus	Vaughan	Cardiff.
	Come	Driven	Sunderland.
	Morayia	Patten	Dundee.
23	Alpine	McMullen	Clyde.
	Glendower	Jones	Liverpool.
	Black Prince	Sadler	Do.
24	Norskfag	Nielson	Sunderland.
	Fanny D.	Saumons	Shields.
	William Clowes	Bird	Do.
26	Liverpool	Harland	Cardiff.
	Ludwig		Do.
	Pleiades	Stetson	Liverpool.
	Fortuna	Morley	Cardiff.
27	William Allan	Allan	Liverpool.
28	Island Queen	Dodds	Sunderland.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Achilles, London to Aden, April 3, lat. 5 N., long. 22 W. Cambala, from Bombay, off Cape of Good Hope.
M. A. Evans, London for Bombay, April 14th, 31.50 S., 18-30 E.
Newcastle (troops), April 14th, 23-35 S, 10-30 E.

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

LONDON, MAY 29TH

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

For almost the first time since Easter, the Ministry has sailed during the past week in tolerably placid water. No ministerial crisis exists, and the government has only suffered two defeats, reported below. A compromise has been effected upon the Scotch Reform Bill. The Committee on the Irish Bill is fixed for June 10th; the Select Committee upon the Boundary Bill is understood to be making rapid progress. The bribery question is the only essential point still to be touched, and this can even, if necessary, be relegated to the coming Parliament. Upon the whole, therefore, Mr. Disraeli's government may be considered to have got over its immediate troubles, although it remains exposed to the sudden dangers liable at any moment to arise when a statesman endeavours to carry on the task of administration with a minority.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of his Suspensory Bill, the correct title of which is "Established Church (Ireland) Bill," which was opposed by Mr. Hardy, Lord Elcho, Mr. Disraeli and Earl Mayo, and supported by Mr. W. E. Forster and the majority of the Irish members. Upon a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 54, the numbers being 312 to 258, and Mr. Gladstone fixed the 5th June for the Committee.

The Committee upon the Scotch Reform Bill—the main business before the House on Monday evening—was delayed by a series of preliminary discussions upon the recent Murphy riots at Ashton, the case of the convict Barrett, and the defence of Governor Eyre. Upon this last point, Mr. Disraeli said that the Government would carefully watch the evidence produced at the trial, and would, if they should think necessary, propose to Parliament to support Mr. Eyre in his defence. The Scotch Reform Bill was then taken. The Lord Advocate's proviso, limiting the burgh franchise to those who were rated and had paid their rates, was accepted by the Scotch members. A clause conferring the lodger franchise was also passed. After a long debate on clause 8 (the first of the redistribution clauses) it was finally agreed to give an additional member each to Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Aberdeenshire, Glasgow, and Dundee, and two to the Scotch Universities. In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Chelmsford moved the second reading of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, which was supported by Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of London. The Dukes of Somerset and Marlborough, Lord Portman, and Earl Derby thought the Bill might be made into a useful measure by reference to a Select Committee—a course that was ultimately agreed to.

In the Commons, the first business was to comply with the time-honoured custom of adjourning over the Derby Day. In reply to a question from Mr. Sandford, the Premier said the Government had for some time been considering the propriety of bringing in a Bill to shorten the interval which must otherwise elapse before a general election. The difficulties, however, turned out to be much greater than anticipated, but he hoped they would be overcome. Mr. Gladstone suggested the appointment of a small Select Committee to consider the question. In moving the adjournment, Mr. Disraeli postponed the vote of thanks to the Abyssinian army until after Whitsuntide, hoping that by that time Sir Robert Napier's despatches, which had not been lost as was feared at first, would have come to hand.

Mr. Labouchere pointed out that the charges of the diplomatic service are provided partly by the votes and partly from a lump sum of £180,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund. After some strong remarks upon the "Agency" system, he moved that the whole expenses of the service should be voted annually, the estimates being submitted in a form admitting effectual supervision. Lord Stanley opposed the motion which was, however, carried on a division against Ministers by 76 to 72.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Sir H. Rawlinson asked Lord Stanley if he had any information of a proposed renewal of Russian hostilities against Bokhara, and whether he could state its object. Lord Stanley said that in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of April 22nd there was a statement that a small Russian force had crossed the Bokhara frontier in consequence of annoyance having been given to the Russiah population. It was added that the object in view having been effected, the Russians had re-occupied their former quarters. Sir H. Rawlinson gave notice he would call attention to the subject at an early date. The greater part of the evening was devoted to continuing the discussion of the Scotch Reform Bill in Committee. Upon clause 9, enacting that 3 members should be given to Glasgow, Mr. Graham moved an amendment that Glasgow he divided into 3 districts, each returning one member. The object of the amendment being to get rid of the minority principle caused a division in the Liberal ranks; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Smollett supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Mill, Mr. Fawcett and the conservative members, the result being its rejection by a majority of 59; considerable further progress was made with the Bill, only the schedules and some unimportant postponed clauses remaining for consideration on Monday week.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on the 25th at Burlington House. Sir Roderick Murchison presided, and in proposing new candidates said that Mr. Markham, one of the secretaries, who had been sent out to Abyssinia, had been a capital recruiting sergeant in procuring many candidates for membership, and among the number he was happy to announce was Sir Robert Napier, the Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia, who had readily offered himself as a candidate to be chosen a member of the Society. The President then delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed geographical progress. Referring to Dr. Livingstone's explorations, Sir R. Murchison said he thought it possible that the Doctor might reach England in August next. There were three routes he might adopt, and much doubt must attach as to the period of his return. On the subject of Abyssinia, Sir R. Murchison said he would ask when had Europe marched a scientifically organised army into an unknown intertropical region, and urged it forward as they had done for hundreds of miles, over chain after chain of alps, amid the grandest scenery, and all to punish a dark king of whom they only knew that he was a bold and unscrupulous tyrant, who had insulted them by unjustly imprisoning their countrymen? This truly was a fine moral lesson which they had read to the world, and, as in addition, they reaped much scientific knowledge, the Abyssinian expedition would be chronicled in the pages of history as more worthy an admiring posterity than many a campaign in which greater political results had been obtained. He was delighted to know that the distinguished general who had accomplished these glorious results was a man of science, and was particularly well versed in the science of geography. In the evening the members of the society assembled at Willis's rooms to celebrate their anniversary festival.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks were run this afternoon "Formosa" coming in first "Lady Coventry" second, and "Athena" third.

LAUNCH OF THE "MONARCH."

The armour-clad turret-ship "Monarch" was successfully launched at Chatham on the 25th. The vessel is 5000, tons burden, and will carry two 25-ton guns in each turret. The "Monarch" will be equipped for sea with all possible despatch.

THE ABORIGINAL "ELEVEN."

The Eleven Aboriginal Australians, who have come over to try their skill in cricket against English teams, made their first appearance in this country at Kennington Oval on Monday and Tuesday last. The match was against a picked Surrey eleven, who were clearly too strong for the Blacks, but the Australians nevertheless showed good play, their crack bat, Mullagh, making 73, the top score of the match. The Surry eleven won in their first innings.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Returns laid before Parliament show that the declared value of the exports of British produce during the 4 months ended April 30th last, was £55,998,068 against £56,186,259, at the corresponding period of 1867. The declared value of the total imports of articles enumerated in the returns on the other hand, was for the three months ending March 31st, £46,409,094, against £44,326,045 for the corresponding period last year. The imports of gold during the first four months of 1868 amounted to £5,008,662, and of silver to £2,091,440, while the exports were for the same period of gold £3,945,464, and of silver £1,972,398.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 29.

THE Speaker took the Chair at 4 o'clock.

In reply to Mr. Schreiber,

Mr. Disraeli said he would state on the first day after the holidays, when he intended to proceed with the Committee, on the Election Petitions and corrupt practices at Elections Bill.

Mr. Watkins asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at what time the Duke of Buckingham, the Chief Secretary for the Colonies, received an official letter fully addressed to His Grace by Mr. George Wall, the President of the Planters' Association at Ceylon, and dated Colombo, 5th March 1868, which letter was entrusted by Mr. Wall to the hands of the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Hercules Robinson, to forward, in accordance with the usual etiquette. He was aware that such letter had been tampered with and published in the *Ceylon Herald* before it had come to the hands of the Chief Secretary, and without the knowledge and consent of the writer or of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Adderley said the letter was received on the 27th of April, and its publication in a local newspaper was without the knowledge or consent of the governor. The substance of the letter, however, was published by Mr. Wall himself at an earlier date.

In reply to Mr. Wyld,

Lord Stanley said he had not yet received any information from the Embassy at Constantinople in reference to the capture and release of Mr. J. W. Stevens, a British subject, by brigands near Smyrna.

In reply to Admiral Erskine,

Mr. Cave said the Board of Trade had instructed the solicitor of the Customs to take steps for an immediate enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the "Garonne" off the Land's-End.

Mr. Fawcett asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether, in order to secure an adequate discussion of the subject of University education in Ireland, he would promise that there should not be a morning sitting on the 19th of June, the day fixed for a motion relating to Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. Disraeli said he was unable to see so far ahead, at the same time he should be very sorry if an opportunity was not afforded for a full discussion.

In reply to Mr. Whalley,

Mr. Hardy said he had already stated what the law on the subject of public lectures was, and it was for the local authorities to take the proper measures for suppressing riot and outrage.

Mr. Gladstone asked what course the Government intended to take in regard to the Established Church in Ireland Bill which stood for Friday next.

Mr. Disraeli said his opinion on that Bill was still the same. He thought it was a bad Bill and badly drawn, but it was not necessary after what had taken place that he should attempt to improve it. Therefore he should offer no further opposition to the Bill in committee.

BOMBAY.

WE would remind the members of St. Andrew's congregation that the church will be re-opened for worship to-morrow.

THE s. s. *Carnatic*, which arrived yesterday morning with the English Mails, brought specie to the amount of £125,000.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould granted leave to Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and others, whose estate is undergoing liquidation, to resume trading on certain specified conditions.

A MAN named Purshotum Moorar was yesterday committed by Mr. John Connon to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions for having broken into a house in Trinity Chapel Street with the object of stealing.

SEVEN vessels arrived yesterday from Annesley Bay, namely, the "Western Star," with transport train followers; the "Howrah," with 548 Punjaubee muleteers; and the "Teazer," with 150 followers belonging to the transport train; the "Beaumoris Castle," "Mai Bloom," "Agra," and "Melmerby."

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the harbour on Sunday morning on board the "Asian" by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer at half-past eleven o'clock precisely. There will likewise be divine service, in connection with the Harbour Mission Union, on board the ship "Gavin Steele," lying off Boree Bunder, at eleven o'clock.

ON Thursday night last an alarm of murder was raised at Dhobie Talao, but subsequently it turned out that a Parsee, named Sorabjee Pestonjee, was stabbed on the left breast by a seaman named Richard Shaw, who was pursued by the police and caught near the Money Institution. The Parsee was immediately sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DR. HEWLETT held an inquest on Thursday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of one Adam Abdoola. On the previous evening, about seven o'clock, deceased was found lying insensible in Bhajee Palla Street. He was put into a buggy and taken to the hospital, where he expired on the same night. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment at the Esplanade Baud-stand, (weather permitting) this evening:—

March
Overture ....."Le Macon".....Auber.
Quadrille ....."The Pretty Bird" ...D'Albert.
Selection ....."La Traviata" .....Verdi.
Waltzes ....."Guards" .....Godfrey.
Galop ....."Harum Scarum" .....Cassidy.

THE following passengers are to proceed to Suez to-day by the B. B. S. S. Company's s. s. *Krishna*, Captain Childs:—Captain LeMessurier, R. A.; Captain Beck; Mr. and Mrs. Denton and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Stretton and two children; Mrs. Lewis and child; Miss Lloyd; Rabbi Isaac of Jerusalem; and Messrs. Campbell, Branham, White, Housden, Clarke, Robert Scott, Garlic, Fernley, Hemmingway, Reid, Slater, Morton, Thompson, Malcolm, McCullum, and James Robson.

A SUIT brought by Toolseydass Cooverjee against Jugjeevan Bhowanidass was heard yesterday in the Small Cause Court before N. Spencer, Esq. It was brought to recover Rs. 200, being the amount of a promissory note given by defendant to plaintiff on the 13th instant. The defendant admitted the debt, and requested to be allowed to pay the same by monthly instalments. Mr. Green, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the defendant was broker to Messrs. Sillar and Co., and that he was in a position to pay the amount. His Honor ordered the defendant to pay the amount in a week as usual.

YESTERDAY a case was called on for hearing in the Small Cause Court before J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge, in which Hajee Rahimtoola Soolaman and Co. were the plaintiffs, and Tricumjee Veljee was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 909-1-8, being the amount of house furniture sold and delivered to defendant by plaintiffs on 10th, 15th, and 19th March last, as per Goozerattee account endorsed by the former. The defendant did not appear, and the debt being proved against him, His Honor recorded a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs. Mr. Green, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

YESTERDAY in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp a convincing case of carelessness was evinced in a suit at the instance of Baboorao Ragoonathjee and Succaram Yeshvant against Treecumjee Velljee for Rs. 5,000, being the amount of two hoondies signed by the defendant. The plaintiffs were shroffs or bankers in Vingorla, and the defendant acted as their agent in Bombay. The hoondies were signed by the defendant but he never paid the amount when due, and hence the present suit. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs and examined Yeshvant, who stated that he had come to Bombay from Vingorla to attend to this case. He had brought the two hoondies with him, but had put them somewhere and did not now know where they were. His Lordship said he might go away then and the case would be adjourned *sine die* till he could find them. He asked the name of the solicitor (Mr. Manisty) and remarked that he ought to have seen better to the case before it came into Court. In a minute or two after the case had been thus disposed of, the same respondent entered the room with the hoondies: and we understand they had since the previous night been in the desk of one of the translators of the Court, who at that time had received them for translation from a friend to whom the plaintiff had entrusted them. The plaintiff, however, had forgotten all about were he had left them, and they were only got on the translator thinking they might be what was missing and sending for them. The case was not re-called yesterday.

AT the High Court on Tuesday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp heard a suit, in which Vullub Gunesh Mistry was the plaintiff, and Gosai Ragoonathghur Rattighur the defendant. Messrs. Dunbar and Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Pigot and McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Khundeno Morojee, was counsel for defendant. The suit was instituted by plaintiff to recover from the defendant Rs. 3,907 and 29 reas, balance alleged to be due by defendant for work done and materials supplied to the defendant's bungalow at Girgaum. The defendant did not deny the plaintiff's claim, but pleaded that, in settling his accounts with the plaintiff for certain other building work done by him for the defendant to his dhurrumsalla at Walkeshwur, the plaintiff had overcharged him and taken credit and got himself paid for more work than he had actually done. The sum so overcharged amounted to Rs. 4,916, being nearly Rs. 1,010 above the sum claimed in this suit. The defendant set off the above overpayment against the plaintiff's claim and prayed for a decree against the plaintiff for the said sum of Rs. 1,010 which he had received in excess of his claim. The plaintiff strongly objected to the defendant's setting off the payment of Rs. 4,916 against his present claim, and pleaded that the defendant's set off was barred by limitation. The case was called on for hearing on the 18th January, last and these points were argued by the counsels on both sides, and the learned Judge on the 21st January pronounced his decision, holding, 1st, that the defendant was entitled to claim the set off; 2nd, that the defendant's right to claim the said set off was not barred by law of limitation. The case accordingly proceeded to evidence, and on Tuesday the hearding of it was resumed; and the defendant and his witnesses (Mr. Henry Richard Wilcox, civil engineer; Hunsraj Visram; Mr. Dayabhoy, Government engineer, Damodhur Goculdass; and Edulji Shapoorjee,) were examined by the Court, and the Judge recommended plaintiff's counsel to consent to a decree for the defendant without costs. Plaintiff's counsel agreed to abide by the suggestion, and the Court made a decree in defendant's favour without costs.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Kolapore, 19th, 12 noon—Weather fair, wind S. W. thermometer 82.
Paumben, 18th, 12 noon—Weather thick and hazy, wind S.W.; thermometer 86; barometer 30·02.

THE DERBY-DAY.

(Daily News, May 28.)

EVERY Derby-day has its own title, and had Lady Elizabeth realised the anticipations of her friends, yesterday would no doubt have been known for the next decade at least as "The Marquis's Day." Unfortunately, the mare upon whose pluck and prowess the fortunes of a noble house depended, disgraced herself in so marked and unmistakable a manner, that even her warmest friends were at a loss for an excuse, and excepting some few of the most bigoted partisans were compelled to admit that for once the master of Danebury had made a mistake. It is no novelty either to Sir J. Hawley or Wells to win a Derby, and therefore it is hardly possible to christen the event of yesterday after either one or the other. Upon the whole, with a chilly, rather than vivid recollection of the Arctic agonies of last year, the sponsors of the Derby of 1868 could not well give it a better title than that of the "Sunny Derby."

From dawn to dusk yesterday the glorious summer sun (anticipating his appearance in England by somewhere about a couple of months) cast his warmest and most brilliant rays upon that small section of the grand Surrey Downs, the beauties of which are annually more or less strongly forced upon the eyes of Cockneydom. To say that hundreds of thousands of people were collected upon the Epsom Downs, and that London was utterly deserted by all its male population, would be only to repeat what has been said year after year; and what, so far as the first clause of the sentence is concerned, is undoubtedly true.

It was a crowded Derby—Derbys are always crowded—but the crowd was not so great as, considering the fineness of the weather and the interest which has been manifested in the race itself, might have been anticipated. There were many vacant spaces in the row of carriages along the course and upon the hill-side. The proprietors of "knock-'em-downs" and Aunt Sallies had usurped much of the ground which in former years has been occupied by the proud barouche or the humble brougham. Four-in-hands have long ceased to be a feature of the Derby-day, and a real old fashioned "coach" is almost as much out of place among jaunty phaetons and convenient waggonnettes as a member of the Fox Club would be among the extremest Radicals (or Conservatives ?) of '68; or as a preposterous crinoline of a year or two ago would be among the scant skirts and long trains of to-day.

The progress of spectators to the scene of action was marked by the usual incidents, and the usual accidents. The prosperous and the needy, who, in obedience to their fancies or their necessities, went to Epsom by the road, enjoyed their usual pleasures, and submitted to their usual misfortunes. The opulent hirers of a substantial Clarence, and the young Rapids who covered the top of an uncertain old drag, had the pleasure of smirking at house-maids and winking at school-girls, happily innocent of any knowledge of the designing glances which were cast towards them and of "chaffing"—with a cutting satire which only a seat upon a "trap" can inspire—the humble pedestrians who were making their way along the side paths. The race, however, is not always to the swift, nor, let us say, the triumph to the proud. Carriages are strong; at all events their strength is ascertainable; and it is easy to settle how many people a substantial "body" upon four sound wheels will hold without danger to the springs; but the capacity and endurance of horses is variable and uncertain, and not to be judged by a sudden or hasty inspection. Many a party who left London yesterday full of hope and burning with interest as to the result of the great contest of the day, did not arrive until long after "the" race was run, and not a few, we suspect, never reached the course at all. What can you expect if you give an overworked, ill-fed, horse, the task of drawing eight people, many of them stout and all of them heavy; and if you cannot get to the Derby, what better can you do than draw the vehicle into the hedge—if your overtasked steeds have not already placed it there—and under the shelter of the fresh green hawthorn consume the viands and liquors which had made part of the load? The Irishman thought to ease his horse by carrying the sack of potatoes upon his shoulder; and some visitors to the Derby imagine that every bottle they empty is so much taken from the weight that their cattle have to pull.

The scene upon the course did not vary in its material features from that which has been present in many previous years. It may be doubted whether that scene could properly be described as either beautiful or romantic, but certainly no one who was present yesterday afternoon would deny the beauty, and only those who had no knowledge of the important interests involved in the great race of the day would doubt the romance. To say nothing of the making or marring of the fortunes of Lord Hastings, a thousand separate interests must have been engaged in the contest; wealth or poverty to a hundred families must have depended upon its issue; an honourable settlement or a disgraceful flight may in many cases have been involved, and what more does the modern sensation novelist demand for the creation of a "romance?" The ordinary attendants of a race-course was there in full force. The tawny matrons from Wandsworth (where gipsies are wont to keep their camp) looked far into the future of maid and man, and made their usual happy hits; prophesying happy marriage to fortunate spouses who had been united for a dozen of years, or to irreconcileable couples who had only ridden in the same carriage to conceal from anxious parents the extremity af their quarrel. Negro melodists were to a certain extent at a discount. The public—at all events that portion of the public, which takes its amusement out of doors—appears to be getting tired of spurious complexions, ridiculous costumes, and impossible voices. The negro has probably not advanced in appreciation, but his imitator seems to have retrograded. Gold rings and half-crowns, sold at a penny a-piece, have always an attraction for the vulgar, whether clad in broad cloth or fustian, and a good business was done in both these articles by the educated gentlemen who know how to substitute a brass ring for a gold one, or a penny for a half-crown, at the right moment. The days of thimblerig appear to have gone out with other good old "constitutional" institutions. The "one little pea and the three little thimbles"—nay, even the "one two three, three two one, two one three, and here you are again—what gentleman will find the king?" was hardly to be seen yesterday, and if seen at all, the business was carried on under deadly terror of the incursion of the police. It is undoubtedly the proud privilege of a Briton to be cheated whenever he plases, as the commercial records of the last few years abundantly demonstrate, but the cruel tyranny of Sir R. Mayne and the police deprive him of this indisputable privilege upon the racecource at Epsom. Britons, however, will, we are assured, never be slaves, and if the outraged Englishman takes refuge in a railway carriage he may be fleeced to his heart's content. We owe our aboriginal brethren an apology for mentioning them in such close connection with our notice of proceedings which are not altogether "on the square," but as we are referring to the surroundings of the course, this seems the most convenient opportunity to mention that a great centre of attraction—to those who found it out—was a van drawn close up to the rails, which was occupied by the Australian cricketing eleven, all dark, many of them absolutely black, men, who were during the afternoon overwhelmed with expressions of welcome and admiration, which, if not sincere, were at all events couched in language of the strongest and most earnest character, and which the unsuspicious Australians appeered to accept without question.

That the Prince of Wales should be present at the Derby has become almost a matter of course, and no special demonstration of loyalty is either offered or expected on these occasions. We had more princes than one, for besides his royal highness, Prince Teck, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Christian visited the course. The man in regard to whom most curiosity was exhibited, and with whom probably by the bulk of the spectators most sympathy was felt, was the Marquis of Hastings. "The plucky marquis," as the bookmakers and their friends made it the fashion to call him so long as he had anything to lose, drove up early in the afternoon in a barouche and four. As soon as the noble lord was recognised a rush was made towards his carriage by the crowd, who cheered very warmly; and the services of half a dozen policemen, with an active and distinguished superintendent at their head, were required to make way for the vehicle towards the Grand Stand.

The racing commenced with the Bentinck Plate, but although this "event" resulted in a very good race, it failed to excite any large amount of interest. The first race on the Derby-day is indeed very much like the drama before the pantomime; no one listens to the drama, no one except those who bet pays any attention to the race. The Derby was fixed, as usual, for 3 o'clock, and at least a quarter of an hour before that time the course was cleared, and the majority of the horses came from the paddock on to the course. The first to appear were Sir J. Hawley's three, Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and Green Sleeve who were followed by Paul Jones, Orion, St. Ronan, Franchise, Forest King, Speculum, Pace, Suffolk, and King Alfred. All eyes were looking for the favourite; all voices inquired, "Where's the mare?" But the white and scarlet hoop was not to be discovered; and neither now, nor indeed at any subsequent period, did Lady Elizabeth show. That she ran, every one was bound to believe, because her number was hoisted on the telegraph, but with the exception of the few who witnessed her lagging at the post few men even saw her. After the horses had walked well towards Tattenham-corner they turned round and cantered past the stand. In the style of going there was, to an unprofessional eye, little to choose between Sir J. Hawley's lot, except that Blue Gown appeared to gallop a little more freely and with a larger stride than the other two. The other horses were watched by their friends and backers, and each man appeared to admire most the action of the horse that he had backed. Lady Elizabeth never even entered the paddock. She and Cock-of-the-Walk joined the other horses only immediately before the starting-post, and as soon as Mr. M'George endeavoured to despatch them it was clear that her ladyship intended to avail herself of the feminine privilege of showing the worst possible temper upon the occasion on which it was most important that she should be in the best. Three or four false starts did not contribute to the improvement of her disposition; she was the last away, and with almost immaterial exception she was the last throughout. As the horses came round Tattenham-corner Sir J. Hawley's three were almost if not quite abreast, and as the broad line of cherry colour struck upon the eye there was a general shout of "Hawley wins." No one attempted to separate the horses, but no one seemed to doubt that of thres horses, so forward, and all apparently running so well one must win. Almost immediately, however, some individual more quicksighted than his fellows asked, "What's that with the blue?" Every glass was at once turned in search of the blue, and it was immediately discovered that a horse ridden by a jockey in a blue jacket was in reality in advance of the cherries. This horse was for some time mistaken for Suffolk, and some of those impetuous people who always will believe that a race is over before it is begun, raised the cry, "Suffolk wins." The Baron wind." The dangerous horse was really not Suffolk, but King Alfred Baron Rothschild's second string. "Once," "twice," the cherry jackets appeared to try, Rosicrucian and Green Sleeve had each done their best and failed to reach the King. Then, and not till then, when the distance was reached, if not passed, Wells brought up Blue Gown. The time that had been consumed in the fruitless attempts of Rosicrucian and Green Sleeve had allowed some advantage to the baron's horse, and at one time some people thought that Blue Gown would not get up. In front of the grand stand he was hardly more than at the girths of King Alfred, but as Wells pushed him on and on, he overran his opponent, now reached his shoulder, now his head, and finished about a length before him.

When the number of the winning horse appeared there was a loud cheer, and the men turned to each other, and asked, "Where was the favourite?" "where was her ladyship?" To these questions no one could at the moment give any answer, but subsequent inquiry elicited the fact that she was somewhere among the last half-dozen horses.

THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.—SCENE BETWEEN CLAPHAM-COMMON AND THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

THE most extraordinary scene probably ever witnessed on a Derby night took place on that portion of the road lying between Clapham-common and the Elephant and Castle. Owing to the extraordinarily large number of vehicles of every description that went down to Epsom in the morning, it was anticipated that considerable confusion would occur after dusk in the evening on that part of the road near to London; and to provide for the contingency a strong body of the L. P. and V. divisions of police, both horse and foot, were placed along the road between the above-named points. From 7 to 8 o'clock a continuous double line of vehicles came streaming into town, and were kept in tolerably good order by the police, moving on slowly, but steadily. About 9 o'clock, however, when the traffic began to grow very thick, the leading horses in a four-horse van, when near the Horns at Kennington, fell down, completely blocking up and stopping the traffic for about 10 minutes before they could be got upon their legs. This 10 minutes did all the mischief. The drivers of some of the carriages behind, impatient to get on, broke the line which had been hitherto well kept. The example was speedily followed by others, and in a few minutes, for at least two miles along the road, all was confusion and uproar. In every direction might be heard the crashing in of tailboards and panels, wheels got locked together, and for nearly an hour vans, omnibuses, barouches, broughams, cabs, waggonnettes, carts of all descriptions, costermongers' donkeybarrows, &c., were mixed up together in one apparently inextricable mass. Good humour, however, generally prevailed in all quarters. Many of the occupants of the vehicles, especially those outside the vans and omnibuses, seemed to enjoy the scene, and beguiled the time by singing some of the popular airs of the day, and unmercifully chaffing those who showed any disposition to grumble at the state of affairs. To add to the excitement and confusion of the scene, the crowds of spectators assembled along the road to witness the return home, always very large, was on this occasion, owing probably to the fineness of the evening, nearly double the usual number, and it was extraordinary that no serious accident happened. During the time the block took place bands of roughs and idle boys amused themselves by pelting the more respectable occupants of the vehicles with small paper bags of flour, evidently made up and sold for the purpose. This gave rise to several fights, during the continuance of which the light-fingered gentry were plying a good trade. By dint of great exertion on the part of the police, after nearly an hour's delay, they got the vehicles again in motion, and they slowly pursued their way towards the "Elephant." As late as 11 o'clock one unbroken line of vehicles was still pouring into town, and it was evident it would be long after midnight before the traffic would cease.

Appended are details of the day's racing—

The Bentinck Plate of 100 sovs. for all ages; winners extra; second horse to receive half the entrances. Three-quarters of a mile. Won by Mr. Heene's Airdrie, by Wild Dayrell—Phemy, 4 yrs. 6st. 13lb.; Laird of Scotland, 3 yrs, 6st. 13 lbs. second; and Milton, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (carried 7st. 6lb.), third. The following also ran:—Tumbler, Belphegor, Breach of Promise, Lionel, and Shamrock. Betting: 5 to 2 agst Milton, 3 to 1 agst Laird of Scotland, 4 to 1 agst Tumbler, and 5 to 1 agst Belphegor.

The Eighty-ninth Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for 3-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb.; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. 1 mile and a half. 262 subs.

Sir J. Hawley's b c Blue Gown by Beadsman.....(Wells) 1
Baron Rothschilds's b c King Alfred.....(Norman) 2
Duke of Newcastle's b c Speculum.....(Kenyon) 3

The following also ran:—Paul Jones, Orion, Green Sleeve, Rosicrucian, St. Ronan, Lady Elizabeth, Franchise, Forest King, Cock of the Walk, c by Brother to Bird on the Wing, Samson, Viscount, Cap-a-Pie, See-Saw, and Suffolk.

Betting: 7 to 4 against Lady Elizabeth, 100 to 30 agst Blue Gown, 8 to 1 agst. Paul Jones, 10 to 1 agst Suffolk, 100 to 8 agst. Speculum, 100 to 7 agst. Orion, 25 to 1 agst. Rosicrucian, 33 to 1 agst. Cap-a-Pie, Pace, and Green Sleeve, 40 to 1 agst. See Saw, 50 to 1 each agst. St. Ronan and Forest King, 100 to 15 agst. King Alfred, and 100 to 1 agst. Franchise.

THE RACE.—With little or no loss of time the toilets of the 18 competitors assembled in the paddock were completed, Lady Elizabeth having gone through that performance at Mr. Sherward's, "The Warren." They then paraded past the Stand, and having reached the distance they wheeled round, and commenced their preliminary canter, led by Paul Jones, Rosicrucian, Green Sleeve, and Blue Gown, several lengths in advance of Lord Glasgow's colt, Orion, Forest King, and the Baron's pair, a long way in whose rear came Franchise, the Duke of Newcastle's two, and Samson, each eliciting special remarks as they swept by. Pace, on nearing the enclosure, faltered in his stride, and immediately after Aldcroft was seen endeavouring to stop him, when it became apparent that he had broken down, and upon his dismounting and returning to the enclosure it was found that the back tendons of his off fore-leg had given way. This sensation, however, soon gave way to the more important business on hand, the progress of the others to the starting-post, which, having been reached, Mr. George speedily got them in order, and, with the exception of three or four failures, occasioned by Lady Elizabeth refusing to join her horses, he despatched them in excellent time and close company. When fairly in their places the running was taken up by Cap-a-Pie, having Orion on his left, the pair being followad by Speculum, See-Saw, Blue Gown, Paul Jones, Franchise, King Alfred, and Green Sleeve in a body, the latter lying on the inside, pulling double. To these succeeded Suffalk, Rosicrucian, Forest King, and Cock of the Walk, leading the next division, in the rear of whom were seen the colours of Samson, Viscount, St. Ronan, and Lady Elizabeth. In these positions they ran a quarter of a mile, when Orion headed Cap-a-Pie, and assumed the command. Speculum, Blue Gown, and his stable companion, Green Sleeve, at the same time were seen gradually nearing the front, followed by Paul Jones and St. Ronan, the latter having quitted his rearward position, which was still occupied by Viscount, Samson, and Lady Elizabeth, the favourite at the rear of the race appearing unable to act, and as they came through the "bushes," Fordham, to the alarm of her backers, was seen "hard upon her," but without mending her position, and as they reached the mile post she was hopelessly out of the race, so far as any chance she now possessed. Orion still held his prominent position in the van as they descended the hill, Cap-a-Pie lying second, Blue Gown third, King Alfred fourth, with Speculum, Franchise, Paul Jones, Green Sleve, and St. Ronan close in their track; then followed Rosicrucian, Suffolk, and Sea-Saw; but on rounding Tattenham-corner the lot closed up, and ran in company into the straight, where the two leaders were beaten and suddenly disappeared from the van, the colours of Green Sleeve and Rosicrucian at the same time fading away. The running through these withdrawals, was left with King Alfred on the lower ground, having Blue Gown in the centre, on the right of whom came Speculum, Paul Jones, See-Saw, St. Ronan, and Suffolk. Franchise, who up to this point had been running in a forward position, suddenly collapsed on crossing the road, and immediately after Challoner was seen to dismount, he having ascertained that she had broken her leg badly. At the distance Paul Jones and See-Saw were added to the beaten division, and the issue was now left with the Baron's outsider, King Alfred, and Blue Gown, the contest being watched with the most feverish excitement by the thousands committed to the judge's fiat. Half-way up the former appeared to have the best of it, when loud shouts from the ring arose of "The Baron wins," which were repeated from the hill-side and the stands, but they had scarcely been raised when a counter cheer for Sir Joseph arose, and affortly after Wells was seen quietly creeping up, and, catching King Alfred (who stopped to nothing) at the stand, won a fine race by half a length, very cleverly. Speculum finished a bad third, St. Ronan fourth, Rosicrucian fifth, Suffolk sixth, Orion seventh, Paul Jones eighth, Green Sleeve ninth. Then came, at wide intervals, Brother to Bird on the Wing, See-Saw, Cap-a-Pie, and the favourite. A long interval separated these from Forest King, who did not pass the post. Viscount and Franchise walked in with the crowd. Net value of the stakes £6,867. The time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was 2 minutes 43½ seconds.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; for all ages; the winner to be sold; selling allowances. Won by Mr. Pryor's Cyclamen, by Claret—Snowdrop, by Galanthus, 2 yrs. 6st. 6lb. (£60); Lelia, 2 yrs., 7st. (£150,) second; and Little Coates, 2 yrs., 6st (£60.) third. The following also ran:—Alberta, Paulina, Lump Sugar, Bush Hill, Sultana, Popinjay, Brontia, Peckwater, Bouquetiere, Pearl Mosque, Hagar, and f by Thormanby—Clotilde. Betting: 4 to 1 agst. Bush Hill, 5 to 1 agst. Cyclamen, 100 to 15 agst. Popinjay, 8 to 1 agst. Paulina, and 10 to 1 each agst. Alberta, Lelia, and Hagar.

The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added for 2-yr.-olds; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 7lb.; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Half a mile. Won by Lord Stamford's Regula, by Claret—Precise, 8st. 7lb.; Valentia, 8st. 7lb., second; and Rhododendron, 8st. 10lb., third. The following also ran:—Resistance, Lainstone, c by Marsyas—Guile, Medoc, Artist, Grand Turk, Miriam, Barcelona, Clifton, Juanita, Sister to Veda, Minerva, and Nylands. Betting: 6 to 4 agst. Sister to Veda, 5 to 1 agst. Grand Turk, 8 to 1 each agst. Rhododendron, the Guile colt, and Barcelona, 11 to 1 agst. Miriam, 12 to 1 agst. Valehtia, and 20 to 1 agst. Regula.

The Epsom Town Plate of 100 sovs, for all ages, winners extra; second to receive half the entrances. Half-a-mile. Won by Mr. E. Brayley's Lily, by Cape Flyaway—Elfrida, 3 yrs., 6st.; Lord Derby, 3yrs., 6st. 5lbs., second; and Sir Oliver, 4yrs. 8st. 13lb., third. The following also ran:—Fal-lal, Parma, Tom Vernon, Harebell, Magnolia, Lionel, Heatherbell, Janet Rawcliffe, and Lady Skeynes. Betting: 3 to 1 agst. Lily, 4 to 1 each agst. Parma and Janet Rawcliffe, 6 to 1 agst. Fal-lal, 7 to 1 agst. Harebell, 10 to 1 each agst. Sir Oliver and Magnolia, and 100 to 8 agst. Lord Derby.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

There was a comparative quietude about the Downs, and within the betting enclosure the speculators had a more business-like air than they had on the "carnival" day, evidences of which were presented on the hill opposite the stand in the mass of rubbish strewn about. The afternoon was almost sultry, and the sport of a much more enjoyable character than it was on Wednesday, though there were no items of importance on the list. The first (the Newcastle Stakes), fell to Colonel Pearson's Hatchment, the least fancied of three starters, and the second (the Tadworth Stakes), to Mr. Woolcot's Wild Blood, the best favourite; so matters so far were about equally balanced between layers and takers of whom the latter body had the worst of the operations on the Grand Stand Cup, which fell to Clairon, the two most fancied—one of whom was the lightly-weighted colt by Romulus out of Attack—getting second and third. Sister to Hermit, despite her 5lb penalty, won the Two-yr.-Old Stakes in a canter from a promising "debutant," Sister to Rosicrucian, and Mr. Vergis-mein-Nichs filly, and this was followed by the Walton Stakes, which was productive of a splendid race between five, a couple of outsiders running a dead heat.

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On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„ 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
„ 2 do.	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
„ 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
„ demand	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—*Established in India* 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight	on	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11d.	„
2 do.	on	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	„
1 do.	on	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	„
On demand	on	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1s. 10 1/2d.	„
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 10¼d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 „
3	do.	1/10 7/8 „
2	do.	1/10 3/4 „
1	do.	1/10 5/8 „
On demand		1/10 1/2 „
On Scotland		1/10 1/2 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On fixed deposits subject to 2½ months notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 12th June 1868 EDWARD MORRIS, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.			
4	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
3	do.	... ... at 1s. 10¾d.	„
2	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 13/16d.	„
1	do.	... ... at 1s. 10¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 7/8d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, in no one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 8th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 93,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HILLSDON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in